

BONDAREV, YU. YE.

DECEASED

(1962)

STEEL

ACC NR: AT6036502

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AUTHOR: Bondarev, Z. V.; Gurvich, G. I.; Dzhangarov, T. T.; Yegorov, V. A.; 20
Marishchuk, V. L.; Rassvetayev, V. V.; Shkurdoda, V. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Problem of the functional interaction of analyzers (visual, auditory, and tactile) in flight crews during long flights

SOURCE: ²Konferentsiya po problemam kosmicheskoy meditsiny, 1966. Problemy ...
kosmicheskoy meditsiny. (Problems of space medicine); materialy konferentsii,
Moscow, 1966, 70-71

TOPIC TAGS: visual analyzer, auditory analyzer, proprioception, human physiology,
space physiology

ABSTRACT:

The input capacities of visual, auditory, and tactile analyzers were investigated in 24 crew members during nine long flights. Tests were conducted on a special apparatus which supplied light, sound and tactile stimuli in random order, to which the subject responded by pressing the appropriate button as quickly as possible. The following indices of analyzer function were used: time of a simple motor re-

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action, time of a reaction with choice, number of errors, amount of information processed, input (or traffic) capacity, and time required for processing one unit of information. It was found that the input capacity of the visual analyzer increased gradually in the first 9 hrs of flight, and then decreased by the 15th hr. However, the input capacity of the auditory analyzer decreased regularly during the entire flight. The input capacity of the tactile analyzer increased (with some variations) until the 12th hr, and then decreased to initial levels.

The gradual increase in input capacities observed in visual and tactile analyzers in the first 9--12 hrs of flight is probably due to adaptation of the organism to new conditions, with increased analyzer lability. The subsequent decrease in input capacity is caused by fatigue, first noticed in crew commanders. The high noise level in the aircraft contributed strongly to the decrease in auditory analyzer input capacity. Characteristically, the greatest shifts in auditory function were observed in commanders and radio operators, who are responsible for external and internal radiocommunications. The visual analyzer is kept in a continual state of stress by the necessity for constant monitoring of many instruments. In the auditory analyzer inhibitory processes are developed in the cortex due to

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negative induction. The tactile analyzer showed signs of fatigue later than the other two, which suggests expanded use of this analyzer to process necessary information during long flights. (W.A. No. 22; ATD Report 66-116)

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 00May66

Card 3/3 egk

BONDARENKO, A.G.

Analyzing the action of chemical accelerators on the course of
the aerated water retting of hemp. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tekhn.
tekst. prom. no.4:34-37 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut lubyanykh kul'tur.

BONDAREVA, A. K.

Todes, O. M. and Bondareva, A. K.. "The theory of adsorption equilibria on non-homogeneous surfaces. p. 693

For wide distributions, the most useful and sufficiently exact method is the simplest approximation method proposed by S. Z. Roginskii. Another simple approximation method is proposed by Zel'dovich.

August 7, 1947

SO: Journal of Applied Chemistry (USSR) 21, No. 7 (1948)

C) BANDANA VAF, A.K.

2

Theory of adsorption equilibria on nonhomogeneous surfaces. O. M. Tides and A. K. Boudaryva. *Zhur. Priklad. Khim.* (J. Applied Chem.) 31, 699-707 (1948). -- On the assumption that exptl. deviations from Langmuir's adsorption isotherm are detd. by heterogeneity of the surface, and with disregard of interaction between adsorbed moles, integral equations are established for the distribution function $n(b)$, where n = relative fraction of portions of the surface with values of the adsorption coeff. b between 0 and b , the latter defined by the application of Langmuir's equation to a single portion of the surface, considered homogeneous, in the form $\Phi(p) = p/(p + b)$, where p = partial pressure of the adsorbable substance, and $b = b_0 e^{-Q/RT}$, with Q = heat of adsorption on the given portion. The total surface coverage $\Phi(p)$ as a function of p is then given by $\Phi(p) = \int_0^\infty [p/(p + b)] n(b) db$, or by $\Phi(p) = \int_0^\infty [p/(p + b)] \rho(b) db$, where $\rho = dn(b)/db$. Solution of these integral equations may be sought by choosing an empirical function $\Phi(b)$ which agrees best with exptl. pairs of values Φ, p , equating $\Phi(p) = \Phi(b)$, and then finding the exact solution analytically. In conclusion of a thorough discussion of purely math. techniques for solving this type of equation, preference is given to Roginskii's approx. (C.A. 39, 5180; 41, 194) consisting in the substitutions $x = \ln p$, $f(x) = \Phi(p)$, $t = \ln b$, and $\phi(t) = \rho(b)A$, and breaking off the Taylor series development $\phi(t) = f'(x) \dots$ after the 1st term. The approx. of Zel'dovich (C.A. 39, 6483), based on $\rho(b) = bA^2 \phi(b)/db^2$, requiring 3 consecutive graphic differentiations, is less convenient. Very complete exptl. data, extending up to surface coverages Φ close to unity, permit the use of developments by Laguerre and Hermite polynomials.

N. Thon

BONDAREVA, A.M.

✓ Theory of adsorption on heterogeneous surfaces. Determination of the distribution law for regions of the surface of the adsorbent with respect to the heats of adsorption from experimental, determined adsorption isotherms.

Todes, A. K., Bondareva, and G. A. Khashkuruzov. *Problemy Khimicheskoy Fiziki*, 7, 518 (1949); *Usp. Khim.*, 18, 44, 452 (1949).—There are many difficulties encountered in the application of precise math. solutions to the basic integral equation for detg. the distribution function from the adsorption isotherms. A series of approximation methods, developed on the basis of these precise solutions, usually does not lead to sufficiently good approximations for the function $f(x)$ or $g(x)$, where x represents the relative unit, of the surface having an adsorption coeff. from 0 to some value b and $b \leq x \leq 1$ is the relative unit, having an adsorption coeff. in the interval from b to 1. For wide distribution the most satisfactory approximation method is that of Roginskii (*Adsorbtsiya i kataliz*, 1948, p. 240). For sufficiently complete measurements of adsorption isotherms, a method is described for expanding the function $f(x)$ or $g(x)$.

So: Probl. Khim. i Kat. 7, 20 - 216 - 1949

BONDAREVA A.K.

TODES, O.M., professor; ~~BONDAREVA A.K.~~

Characteristics of fluid processes. Khim. nauka i prom. 2 no.2:223-
232 '57. (MLRA 10:6)

(Cracking process)

(Fluidization)

Bondareva, A.K.

AUTHOR
TITLE

PERIODICAL

ABSTRACT

Bondareva, A.K.

Measurement of the Thermal Conductivity of Fluidized
Bed.
(Izmereniye teploprovodnosti vzheshennogo sloya.)
Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR 1957, Vol. 115, Nr 4,
pp. 768-770

The total coefficient of the thermal conductivity of
a granular material of the thickness δ , through which air
is blown, can be calculated according to the formula

$$K = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\alpha_1} + \frac{\delta}{\lambda} + \frac{1}{\alpha_2}} \quad (1), \text{ where } \alpha_1 \text{ and } \alpha_2$$

respectively are the coefficients of the transmission
of heat from a heated wall toward a layer and from a
layer to a cold wall, and where λ is the coefficient
of thermal conductivity of the bed. For a fluidized
bed the total coefficient (1) was measured which is
several times the quantity of that of immovable layers
and has an order of magnitude of hundreds.

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20-4-38/60

Measurement of the Thermal Conductivity of Fluidized Bed.

on the speed of their chaotic movement. In case that a dispersed substance completely fills the space, the particles do not move. Then the coefficient of the system is constant. In proportion to the decrease in volume unit (the layer

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Measurement of the Thermal Conductivity of Fluidized Bed.

The λ -value was not directly measured by anybody. According to some authors it allegedly is greater here than its value in metals. Even at high λ -values the relation δ/λ in equation (1) may be neglected, but only as long as the density of the layer δ is small. In large industrial plants q/λ may essentially influence the value of the total coefficient K . Therefore the author tried to measure λ . The testing apparatus is shown in fig. 1. The measurements showed that the temperature in the entire fluidized layer along the bed does not remain steady, as some authors state, but that it varies. From this follows that the coefficient of thermal conductivity of the bed cannot possess an infinitely great value. Since the quantity of heat given off by the heat source and the quantity passing through the bed are equal, the following applies:

$$0,865 \text{ IU} = - \lambda 2\pi h \frac{dt}{d \ln r} \quad (2)$$

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 perimentally measured and thus an effective coefficient
 λ can be calculated. It may be assumed that λ
 depends on the number of particles in a volume unit and

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Measurement of the Thermal Conductivity of Fluidized Bed.

sand with an average diameter of particles $d = 100$; 152; 233; 315 and 475μ . The curve maximum in all cases corresponded to about the same value

$$\frac{h}{h_0} = 1,5 \div \quad \text{where } h_0 \text{ is the height}$$

of the immovable layer and h - the height of the swollen layer α_1 and α_2 were also calculated.

There are 3 figures and 1 Slavic reference.

ASSOCIATION:
PRESENTED:
SUBMITTED:
AVAILABLE:

None given.
By S.I. Vol'fkovich, Academician, April 29, 1957
November 9, 1956
Library of Congress.

CARD 4/4

80280
S/170/60/003/02/22/026
B008/B005

24.5400

AUTHORS:

Bondareva, A. K., Todes, O. M.

TITLE:

Thermal Conductivity and Heat Exchange in a Boiling Layer

PERIODICAL:

Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, 1960, Vol. 3, No. 2,
pp. 105-110

TEXT: The authors comment the papers by S. S. Zabrodskiy (Refs. 1-3) which discuss theoretical ideas on the mechanism of heat transfer through a boiling (pseudoliquefied) layer of solid particles and the character of their chaotic movements. Special attention is paid to Ref. 3 which compares the conductivity coefficients determined by various research workers, and discusses the experimental data indicated by the authors. Two assumptions with respect to the movement of particles in the boiling layer, and the relation between their velocity of movement and the actual thermal conductivity are pronounced at the beginning. On the basis of these assumptions, the movement of particles may be either characterized like the movement of gas molecules, or like the turbulent pulsations in the liquid. The authors prefer the latter

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Thermal Conductivity and Heat Exchange in a Boiling Layer

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assumption, and give a number of proofs which speak in favor of this assumption (Fig. 1, Tables 1 and 2). The second problem discussed by Zabrodskiy deals with the correctness of a division of the total heat transfer resistivity from the wall of the boiling layer, in the heat output resistivity, and the resistivity to heat of the layer itself

$$\frac{1}{K} = \frac{1}{\alpha_{\text{wall}}} + \frac{\delta}{\lambda^*}. \text{ This problem is of high importance for technology and}$$

planning. A method for a simultaneous determination of α^* and α_{wall} (heat exchange coefficient of the wall) by one single experiment is suggested. On the whole, the values of the summary heat transfer coefficients K determined on the basis of the division of the resistivity to heat into its components do not differ from the values determined in the usual way. The authors, however, hold the opinion that such a division is more natural, and besides permits to discover some characteristic features of the process of movement of particles in the boiling layer. Fig. 2 shows the heat transfer from the turbulent flow through a solid wall, and Fig. 3 the heat transfer from the wall through a boiling layer. There are 3 figures, 2 tables, and 8 references, 7 of which are Soviet.

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BONDAREVA, A.K.; GRIGOR'YEVA, V.I.; TODES, O.M.

Motion and mixing of solid particles in a fluidized bed. Dokl.
AN SSSR 152 no.2:386-388 S '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Predstavleno akademikom S.I. Vol'fkovichem.

MATIAS, V.V.; BONDAREVA, A.M.

Lithiophosphate, a new mineral. Dokl. AN SSSR 112 no.1:124-126 Ja '57.
(MLRA 10:2)

1. Kol'skiy filial Akademii nauk SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom D.I.
Shcherbakovym.
(Kola Peninsula-Lithium phosphate)

AUTHORS: Ginzburg, I. V., Rogachev, D. L., 20-119-3-48154
Bondareva, A. M.

TITLE: New Data on Holmquistite (Novyye dannyye o gol'mkvistite)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 119, Nr 5,
pp. 1013-1016 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Lithium-amphibole is on the Kola peninsula mainly spread in the contact-zone of spodumene-pegmatites and the anorthosites and amphibolites containing them. Holmquistite is a metasomatic mineral. In the exocontact it is in paragenesis with biotite, ordinary hornblende, labrador-andesine, clinoclase, quartz, tourmaline and with the ore minerals. In the endocontact it is sometimes associated with andesine-oligoclase, quartz, biotite, apatite and sometimes with spessartite, schorl and ore minerals. Micromineral separations of holmquistite are sometimes observed at the immediate contact of the veins. Holmquistite is considered as monoclinic (refs 2-5), but according to the position of the indicatrix it can be considered rhombic (according to I. V. Ginzburg, 1948). This uncertainty of its symmetry caused the present investigation. Holmquistite crystals

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New Data on Holmquistite

20-10-79-40-10

the pegmatite-endcontact were selected for it and 2-ray-structurally investigated. Columella-shaped, headless crystals form two types: bounded by a prism (110) or by a prism (111) and a pinacoid. The present holmquistite is violet; light with a tinge of pink in the cross section and dark with a tinge of blue in longitudinal sections. The coloring, the pleochroism, and the angle of the optical axes vary, its optical orientation corresponds to the rhombic amphiboles. 18 elements were spectroscopically found in this holmquistite (by L. E. Funnetsov): Mg, Si, Fe, Al (strong lines), Li, Na, Mn, Ca (weak lines), Ga, K, Cr, Ti, Zn, Co (traces of lines); besides these O, H, F and C were chemically proved. In contrast to other holmquistites (references 4, 5) no K_2O was determined here and CO_2 in tiny blisters of liquid and gas was for the first time detected here. By a calculation (reference 6) of data of the chemical analysis (table 1) 2 variants of the chemical formula of holmquistite (I and II) were established. They are in a simplified form (III and IV) compared with the anophyllite and other amphibole formulae (references 2, 3, 7, 8). Further the

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New Data on Holmquistite

20-119-5-48/59

symmetry, the parameter of the unit cell and of the spatial group were determined. Figure 1 shows the stereographic projection according to which the crystal belongs to the rhombic syngony of Laue of class D_{2h} . Radiographs of the vibrations were taken. The investigated amphibole which belongs to typical holmquistites is no doubt rhombic and not monoclinic. Other holmquistites (references 4,5) might also belong to the rhombic minerals. The classification of the amphiboles is to be corrected accordingly and the synonym lithium-glaucophane (references 7,11) is to be abolished. There are 1 figure, 2 tables, and 11 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Kol'skiy filial Akademii nauk SSSR (Kola Branch of the USSR)

PRESENTED: November 2, 1957, by D. I. Shcherbakov, Member, Academy of Sciences USSR

SUBMITTED: November 1, 1957

Card 3/3

BONDAREVA, A.M., ROGACHEV, D.L., SAKHAROV, A.S.

Alkali amphibole containing lithium from the contact zone of the
Lovozero massif. Zap. Vses. min. ob-va 88 no.6:710-712 '59.
(MIRA 13:8)

1. Geologicheskii institut Kol'skogo filiala AN SSSR.
(Lovozero Tundras—Amphibole)
(Lovozero Tundras—Lithium)

BONDARENKO, A.S.

MAYEVSKIY, M.M., ROMANENKO, Ye.A., BONDAREVA, A.S.

Preliminary results on an evaluation of the anticancer activity
of certain cultures of Actinomyces. Antibiotiki 3 no.1:7-9
Ja-F'58 (MIRA 11:5)

1. Laboratoriya eksperimental'noy bioterapii Instituta eksperimental'
noy patologii i terapii raka AMN SSSR.

(ACTINOMYCES,

cancer-inhib. strains (Rus))

(NEOPLASMS,

cancer-inhib. strains of Actinomyces (Rus))

BONDAREVA, A.S.

Effect of actinoxanthin produced by *Actinomyces globisporus* 1131
on experimental tumors in animals. Antibiotiki 3 no.1:31-36
Ja-F'58 (MIRA 11:5)

1. Laboratoriya eksperimental'noy bioterapii Instituta eksperimental'
noy patologii i terapii raka AMN SSSR.
(ANTIBIOTICS, effects,
actinoxanthine, on exper. cancer (Rus))
(CYTOTOXIC DRUGS, effects
same)

MAYEVSKIY, H.M.; AVDEYEVA, I.A.; ROMANENKO, Ye.A.; URAZOVA, A.P.; BONDAREVA, A.S.;
TIMOFEYEVSKAYA, Ye.A.; MAZAYEVA, V.G.; GOR'KOVA, N.P.; TAYSHINA, N.M.

Aurantia and its effect on experimental tumors. Antibiotiki
4 no.4:43-46 J1-Ag '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Laboratoriya eksperimental'noy bioterapii (zav. - chlen-
korrespondent AMN SSSR prof.M.M.Mayevskiy) Institute eksperimental'-
noy patologii i terapii raka AMN SSSR.
(ANTINEOPLASTIC AGENTS pharmacol)
(ANTIBIOTICS pharmacol)

ROMANENKO, Ye.A.; BONDAREVA, A.S.

Studies of the effect of bacterial preparations on transplanted animal tumors. Antibiotiki 5 no. 5:58-60 S-0 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Laboratoriya eksperimental'noy bioterapii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. M.M. Mayevskiy) Instituta eksperimental'noy klinicheskoy onkologii AMN SSSR.
(TUMORS) (BACTERIA)

BEKKER, Z.E.; RODIONOVA, Ye.G.; YANGULOVA, I.V.; PETROVA, M.A.; KOROLEVA, V.G.;
MAYEVSKIY, M.M.; ROMANENKO, Ye.A.; URAZOVA, A.P.; BONDAREVA, A.S.;
MAZAYEVA, V.G.; TIMOSHECHKINA, M.Ye.; MOL'KOV, Yu.N.

Tumor-inhibiting properties of mycelial extracts from some fungi.
Antibiotiki 6 no.6:488-492 Je '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov,
Institut eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy onkologii AMN SSSR.
(TUMORS) (FUNGI PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

MAYEVSKIY, M.M.; ROMANENKO, Ye.A.; URAZOVA, A.P.; MOL'KOV, Yu.N.;
TIMOFEYEVSKAYA, Ye.A.; BONDAREVA, A.S.; MAZAYEVA, V.G.;
TALYZINA, V.A.; BYAZOVA, O.I.

Effect of the antibiotic olivomycin on transplanted tumors.
Antibiotiki 7 no.3:64-67 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Laboratoriya eksperimental'noy bioterapii (zav. - chlen-
korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. M.M. Mayevskiy) Instituta
eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy onkologii AMN SSSR.
(ANTIBIOTICS)
(CYTOTOXIC DRUGS)

MAYEVSKIY, M.M.; URAZOVA, A.P.; ROMANENKO, Ye.A.; MOL'KOV, Yu.N.; BONDAREVA, A.S.; TIMOFEYEVSKAYA, Ye.A.; VYAZOVA, O.I.; MAZAYEVA, V.G.; TALYZINA, V.A.

Antitumor action of the antibiotic chrysomallin (2703). Antibiotiki
9 no.1:33-34 Ja '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Laboratoriya eksperimental'noy bioterapii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. M.M.Mayevskiy) Instituta eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy onkologii AMN SSSR, Moskva.

BOGDAREVA, F.

Sovetskaia Belorussia; ocherk o dokumental'nom fil'me /Soviet White Russia; outline of a documentary film/. Moskva, Goskinoizdat, 1952. 28 p.

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Vol. 7 No. 1 April 1954.

S/190/62/004/007/001/009
BL45/B/180

AUTHORS: Entelis, S. G., Nesterov, O. V., Bondareva, G. G.
TITLE: Interfacial polycondensation of phthalyl chloride and piperazine
PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 4, no. 7, 1962, 995 - 999

TEXT: Molecular weight and polycondensate yield were studied in dependence on reaction conditions. Owing to the high rate condensation the rate of monomer diffusion and hence the degree of dispersion of the phases play an important part. It is suggested that the molecular weight and yield increase as the reaction approaches the kinetic region. At room temperature and with vigorous stirring a solution of phthalyl chloride in an organic solvent was added to an aqueous solution of piperazine or an emulsion of aqueous solution of piperazine and organic solvent. The volume ratio of the phases was constant at 1 : 1. Table 1 and Figs. 2 and 3 show the dependencies of Mw and yield on various conditions. Molecular weight was higher with more rapid addition (55000 at $t = 10$ min

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B145/B180

Interfacial polycondensation of ...

to 87000 at $\Delta = 10$ sec). Excess piperazine due to slow addition increases the probability of the chain breaking. Addition of emulsifiers increases yield and M_w (from 75.8 to 88.0% and from $5.5 \cdot 10^4$ to $9.7 \cdot 10^4$ with OH-7 (OP-7). Chlorinated hydrocarbons as solvents (reaction product partly soluble) produced higher M_w with benzene and toluene (insoluble reaction product): CCl_4 : $M_w = 7.0 \cdot 10^4$, benzene : $M_w = 1.85 \cdot 10^4$. Yield and

M_w also rise with addition of bases, the latter due to fewer chain ruptures with HCl binding and the former probably owing to catalysis of polycondensation. I. M. Bel'govskiy is thanked for assisting in the molecular weights measurements done by the scattered light method. There are 3 figures and 4 tables. The most important English-language references are : E. J. Cairns, J. M. Prausnitz, J. Chem. Phys., 32, 169, 1960; M. Katz, J. Polymer Sci., 40, 337, 1959.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR (Institute of Chemical Physics AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: April 13, 1961

Card 2/2

USSR / Pharmacology, Toxicology. Anticonvulsants Drugs. V

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 9, 1958, 42353.

Author : ~~Bondareva, G. M.~~

Inst : Rostov-on-Don Medical Institute.

Title : On the Pharmacological Action of the Plant Anthriscus Silvestris.

Orig Pub: Tr. otchetn. nauchn. konferentsii (Rostovsk.n/D med. in-t) za 1956 g. Rostov-na-Donu, 1957, 102-112.

Abstract: The anticonvulsive properties of a preparation from the root of anthriscus silvestris (I) were investigated in mice receiving injections of corazole. I is used in folk medicine as an anticonvulsive remedy. It was demonstrated that I possesses a strong anticonvulsive effect in mice in lethal doses only. Smaller doses, (0.023 mg/g)

Card 1/2

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USSR / Pharmacology, Toxicology. Anticonvulsants. Drugs. V

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 9, 1958, 42353.

Abstract: decrease the convulsions by 50% and are less toxic (causing 50% morbidity of the animals). The most effective is an alcoholic extract of I (1:10).

Card 2/2

BONDARENKO, I.I., dots., prepodavatel'; GAMAYUNOV, M.V., dots., kand. nauk, prepodavatel'; GOL'DMAN, R.Ya., kand. nauk, prepodavatel'; ZHELUZKOV, A.P., kand. nauk, prepodavatel'; KALININA, V.N., kand. nauk, prepodavatel'; LIFAR', G.G., prepodavatel'; MART'YANOVA, L.P., kand. nauk, prepodavatel'; NEZNANOV, S.V., dots., kand. nauk, prepodavatel'; SALAY, I.G., dots., kand. nauk, prepodavatel'; SASKOVETS, Ye.L., dots., kand. nauk, prepodavatel'; ZENIN, V., red.; DANILINA, A., tekhn. red.

[The party is the organizer of the collective farm system] Partiya - organizator kolkhoznogo stroia. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo polit. lit-ry, 1958. 190 p. (MIRA 11:8)

1. Kafedra marksizma-leninizma Moskovskoy ordena Lenina sel'skokhozyaystvennoy akademii imeni K.A. Timiryazeva (for all except Zenin, Danilina).

(Collective farms)

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS																										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS																									
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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																																																			
Sensitizing material for photographic negatives. 1. A. Bogdareva, S. P. Kravtsov, B. V. Kovalenko and M. M. Sobolev. Russ. 52,385, Dec. 31, 1937. The material is treated with 2,2'-diethyl-3,4,3',4'-dibenzothiacarboxyanine chloride and 1',2'-diethyl-6,6-benzothiazocyanine khalide, either together or in succession.																																																			
ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																																																			
BRIEFING																																																			

BONDAREVA, I. V.

USSR/Medicine - Infectious Diseases

Dec 51

"Seeding Out From the Bone Marrow as a Method of Diagnosing Typhoid," I. V. Bondareva, Saratov

"Sov Med" Vol XV, No 12, p 27

Found that typhoid cultures were obtained from bone marrow in 71.8% of the cases after one seeding, while successful cultures from the blood were obtained in only 62.5% of cases after repeated reseedings when diagnostic tests were carried out on a group of 32 typhoid patients.

204T59

BONDAREVA, K.G.

Use of visual aids in testing the knowledge, skills and habits of students. Khim. v shkole 18 no.5:35-42 S-0 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut obshchego i politekhnicheskogo obrazovaniya Akademii pedagogicheskikh nauk RSFSR.

BONDAREVA, K.G., zasluzhennaya uchitel'nitsa shkoly RSFSR

Using chemical experiments and visual aids in graduation examinations
in chemistry. Khim. v shkole 18 no.6:19-26 N-D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

BONDAREVA, K.G., uchitel'nitsa

Working scheme for demonstrating the operational principle of contact process apparatus used in the manufacture of sulfuric acid. Khim. v shkole 15 no.5:64-65 S-O '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Srednyaya shkola No.23, g.Chita.
(Sulfuric acid) (Chemistry--Experiments)

BONDAREVA, L. N.

Dissertation: "Investigation of the Directional Properties of Sound Diffusion Lenses." Cand Tech Sci, All-Union Sci Res Cine-Photographic Inst (NIKFI), 29 Apr 54. (Vechernyaya Moskva--Moscow, 20 Apr 54)

SO: SUM 243, 19 Oct 1954

BONDAREVA, L.N.

4/8

4936. 534.25
LENSES. L.N. Bondareva and M.I. Karnovskii.
Akust. Zh., Vol. 1, No. 2, 126-33 (1955). In Russian.
Angular distributions are calculated of the sound pressures
set up by plano-elliptical and plano-hyperbolic sound lenses for
various values of refractive index, angular aperture and dis-
tance from the virtual focus of the lens. C.R.S. Manders

RDW

BONDAREVA, L.N.; KARNOVSKIY, M.I.

Directional properties of scattering sound lenses. Trudy Kom
po akust. 8:114-124 '55. (MLRA 8:8)

1. Kiyevskiy institut kinoizhenerov.
(Sound lenses)

NURMUKHAMEDOV, R.N.; BONDAREVA, L.V.; BABKINA, V.G.; DOKUNIKHIN, N.S.;
ABRAMOVA, N.I.

Study of the behavior of some vat dyes in fabrics from their
fluorescence spectra. Zhur. VKHO 8 no.5:588-589 '63.

(MIRA 17:1)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organicheskikh polupro-
vodnikov i krasiteley.

L 9892-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3000426

EW(1)/BDS/EWT(m)/ES(v)--AFPTC/ASD--Pc-4/Pe-4--RM/MAY
S/0076/63/037/005/1143/1147

AUTHOR: Nurmukhametov, R. N.; Bondareva, L. V.

TITLE: Luminescence spectra of diketonic vat dyes in dacron and in solutions

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 37, no. 5, 1963, 1143-1147

TOPIC TAGS: luminescence, diketonic vat dyes, dacron, fluorescence, violanthrole, dimethoxyviolanthrole, isoviolanthrole, dichlorisoviolanthrole, dibenzpyrenquinone

ABSTRACT: Luminescence and fluorescence spectra of vat dyes (violanthrole, dimethoxyviolanthrole, isoviolanthrole, and dibenzpyrenquinone) were examined at 293 and 77K. The electronic transition responsible for the long wave absorption and fluorescence in molecules of these dyes is interpreted as the π to π^* transition. The dye is imbedded mono-molecularly in the dacron fiber; there is a significant shift in the fluorescence absorption in transition from

Card 1/2

L 9892-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3000426

inert medium to dacton. In solutions in which H-bonds are formed between dye molecules and the solvent the appearance of wide longer wave absorption of luminescence and quenching of fluorescence is observed. Orig. art. has: 1 table, 3 figures, 5 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L. Ya. Karpova (Scientific Research Institute of Physical Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: 29Jun62

DATE ACQ: 19Jun63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00

NR REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 000

Card

2/2

L 8750-55 EWG(j)/EPA(s)-2/ENT(m)/EPP(c)/EPR/EMP(j)/T/EMA(h)/EWA(1) Pc-L/Pr-L/
 PS-L/Pt-10/Peb ASD(m)-3/RAEM(1)/ASD(p)-3/ESD(t) RM/WW
 ACCESSION NR: AP4043779 S/0190/64/006/008/1411/1414

AUTHOR: Nurmukhametov, R. N.; Bondareva, L. V.; Shigorin, D. N.;
 Tokareva, L. G.; Mikhaylov, N. V.

TITLE: Application of the luminescence method to determine the
 state of stabilizing additives in polymers

SOURCE: Vy*sokomolekulyarny*ye soyedineniya, v. 6, no. 8, 1964,
 1411-1414

TOPIC TAGS: di-8-naphthyl-n-phenylenediamine, di-8-naphthyl-n-
 phenylenediamine antioxidant, antioxidant, polypropylene fiber,
 polyamide fiber, di-8-naphthyl-n-phenylenediamine luminescence
 spectra, polymer additive, photooxidation inhibitor, polymer
 stabilizer, synthetic fiber

ABSTRACT: A study is made of the absorption and luminescence
 spectra of N,N'-di-2-naphthyl-p-phenylenediamine (I) used as a
 stabilizing additive possessing a light- and heat-protective action
 on polypropylene and polyamide fibers. From identifications of the
 luminescence spectra of solutions and fibers containing the addi-

Card 1/3

L 8750-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4043779

tive it was concluded that a solid molecular solution is formed with the addition of I to the polymer. The fibers and solutions containing I were subjected to heat treatment and to gamma and ultraviolet irradiation. The consumption of I in the polymers was determined by recording the intensity of the initial fluorescence band. Solutions of I had absorption bands in the near UV region. The primary protective effect of I is related to its function as a filter absorbing the UV section of the light. The photochemical inhibiting effect according to Semenov is based on the termination of the reaction caused by free radicals. With the absorption of light and gamma quanta, and also with heat treatment, a molecule of I gives up an electron easily and various positive ions and ion radicals are formed. As a result of these treatments colored products are formed from I. It is assumed that the primary photochemical act in I was the photoionization, which apparently proceeds through the triplet state. From the ease with which the photooxidation of molecules of I occurred, it can be concluded that I is a strong antioxidant capable of inhibiting photooxidation processes in polymers. It can be seen from the observed similarity in the change of

Card 2/3

L 8750-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4043779

fluorescence in fibers with stabilizing additives during UV or gamma irradiation and during heating in nitrogen, that there is a far-reaching analogy in the mechanism of photochemical and thermal destruction of polymers. Orig. art. has: 4 figures. 2

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-khimicheskii institut im. L. Ya. Karpova (Physicochemical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 15 Aug 63

ATD PRESS 3113

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OG, GC

NO REF SOV: 012

OTHER: 002

Card 3/3

BONDAREVA, M.

Follow our example. Fin. SSSR. 21 no.1:55 Ja '60.

(MIRA 13:1)

1. Predsedatel' mestkoma Rostovskogo gorfinotdela.
(Rostov--Finance--Study and teaching)

ZEFIROV, N.S.; PRIKAZCHIKOVA, L.P.; BONDAREVA, M.A.; YUR'YEV, Yu.K.

Hydroxymercuration of dimethyl ester of exo-1-methoxy-3,6-endoxo-
 Δ^4 -trans-tetrahydrophthalic acid. Zhur.ob.khim. 33 no.12:4026-
4027 D '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova.

S/081/61/000/005/017/024
B101/B220

AUTHORS: Namiot, A. Yu., Bondareva, M. M.

TITLE: Water-solubility of n-butane, a component of natural gas

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 5, 1961. 537, abstract 5M192 (5M192) ("Nauchno-tekhn. sb. po dobyche nefli. Vses. neftegaz. n.-i. in-t", 1959, no. 7, 38-42)

TEXT: The equilibrium constants and activity coefficients are indicated for mixtures of methane and n-butane (I) which contain up to 10% of I. Furthermore, a comparison is drawn with regard to the water solubility of CH_4 and its homologs including I. The solubility of these hydrocarbons decreases slightly with increasing molecular weight. This difference becomes particularly important at high temperature and further grows under high pressures. Thus, for instance, at 200 atm and 40°C the ratio of solubilities $\text{CH}_4:\text{C}_2\text{H}_6:\text{C}_3\text{H}_8:\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10}$ = 1:0.44:0.20:0.073, respectively. Between 40 and 100°C , the temperature exerts, independently of the pressure, only a slight influence on the ratio of solubilities of these methane homologs. The data are given in tables and represented in diagrams. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

NAMOI, A.Yu.; BONDAREVA, M.M.

Water solubility of argon and its mixtures with methane at high
pressures. Trudy VNII no.34:210-222 '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Argon) (Methane) (Solubility)

NAMIOT, A.Yu.; BONDAREVA, M.M.

Equilibrium constants of nitrogen dissolved in water at
temperatures ranging from 150 to 200°. Nauch.-tekh. sbor. po
dob. nefti no.17:66-68 '62.

Equilibrium constants of isobutane dissolved in water.
Ibid.:69-71 (MIRA 17:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy neftegazovyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.

NAMIOT, A.Yu.; BONDAREVA, M.M.

Solubility of mixtures of helium and methane in water at high pressures. Nauch.-tekh.sbor.po dob.nefti no. 18:82-90 '62.
(MIRA 17:6)

TORBOCHKINA, L.I.; BONDAREVA, N.S.

Effect of phosphates on the composition of phosphorus fractions
in the mycelium of *Actinomyces antibioticus*. Antibiotiki 8
no. 11:1006-1011 N '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.

ROSTOVSKIY, Ye.N.; SHCHELKUNOVA, O.V.; BONDAREVA, N.S.

Reactions of polyvinylchloracetate with some amines. Vysokom.
soed. 3 no.7:971-975 J1 '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR.
(Acetic acid) (Amines)

L 34117-65 EWT(m)/EPF(e)/EPR/EWP(j)/T PC-4/Pr-4/PS-4 RPL WH/GS/RH
ACCESSION NR: AT4049854 S/0000/64/000/000/0151/0155

AUTHOR: Rostovskiy, Ye. N.; Shchelkunova, O. V.; Bondareva, N. S.

TITLE: Arbuzov rearrangement of triethylphosphite during its reaction with chlorine-containing polymers

SOURCE: Khimicheskiye svoystva i modifikatsiya polimerov (Chemical properties and the modification of polymers); sbornik statey. Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1964, 151-155

TOPIC TAGS: Arbuzov rearrangement, triethylphosphite, chlorinated polymer, polyvinylchloroacetate, polyvinylchloride, acrylic acid chloroanhydride, methacrylic acid, polymethylchloroacrylate

ABSTRACT: Linear, phosphorus-containing polymers were obtained by the reaction of triethylphosphite with chlorine-containing polymers, such as polyvinylchloroacetate, polyvinylchloride, the polymer of the chloroanhydride of acrylic acid or methacrylic acid and polymethyl- α -chloroacrylate. The reaction schemes are given. Depending on time (50,75,100 hrs) and temperature (100,120,150C), polymers or copolymers with different phosphorus contents were obtained. The

Card 1/2

L 34117-65 EWT(m)/EPF(e)/EPR/EWP(j)/T PC-4/Pr-4/PS-4 RPL WNI/GS/RM
ACCESSION NR: AT4049854 S/0000/64/000/000/0151/0155

AUTHOR: Rostovskiy, Ye. N.; Shchelkunova, O. V.; Bondareva, N. S.

TITLE: Arbuzov rearrangement of triethylphosphite during its reaction with chlorine-containing polymers

SOURCE: Khimicheskiye svoystva i modifikatsiya polimerov (Chemical properties and the modification of polymers); sbornik statey. Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1964, 151-155

TOPIC TAGS: Arbuzov rearrangement, triethylphosphite, chlorinated polymer, polyvinylchloroacetate, polyvinylchloride, acrylic acid chloroanhydride, methacrylic acid, polymethylchloroacrylate

ABSTRACT: Linear, phosphorus-containing polymers were obtained by the reaction of triethylphosphite with chlorine-containing polymers, such as polyvinylchloroacetate, polyvinylchloride, the polymer of the chloroanhydride of acrylic acid or methacrylic acid and polymethyl- α -chloroacrylate. The reaction schemes are given. Depending on time (50,75,100 hrs) and temperature (100,120,150C), polymers or copolymers with different phosphorus contents were obtained. The

Card 1/2

L 34117-65

ACCESSION NR: AT4049854

2

experimental data are tabulated. It was found that if the chlorine atom in the polymer was directly bound to the carbon of the main macromolecular chain, its reactivity in the Arbuzov rearrangement with triethylphosphite decreased considerably. This result agrees with the data available, according to which secondary alkylhalides do not initiate Arbuzov rearrangements, and is obviously explained by the low mobility of the Cl atom in polyvinylchloride. During the reaction of polyvinylchloride in dioxane, no isomerization of phosphite was found. The reaction of triethylphosphite with polyvinylchloroacetate and polymeric chloroanhydrides of acrylic and methacrylic acid gave linear polymeric derivatives of alkylphosphinic acid or their copolymers with the initial chloride (not previously described in the literature) with high degrees of conversion, 92-95%. The properties of these phosphorus-containing polymers were studied in detail. The conditions of preparation and polymerization of the various compounds are described in detail. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 3 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR (Macromolecular compounds institute, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 03Oct62

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OC

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 011

Card 2/2

GUBERNIYEV, M.A.; TORBOCHKINA, L.I.; BONDAREVA, N.S.

Polyphosphate characteristics of volutin granules from Act. Antibiotiki
6 no.1:5-9 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov,
(ACTINOMYCES) (PHOSPHATES)

BONDAREVA, N. V.

Culture of the bone marrow in diagnosis of typhoid fever.

Sovet. Med. no. 12:27 Dec. 1951.

(CJML 21:3)

1. Saratov.

BONDAREVA, N.V.

Role in diagnosis of typhoid fever, played by cultures ~~fx~~ of microbes found in the bone marrow of patients

Sov. med., 15,no. 12,1951

DIAGNOSTIC SIGNIFICANCE OF THE INVESTIGATION OF BONE MARROW PUNCTATES DURING TYPHOID FEVER
BONDAREVA, N. V.

"Diagnostic Significance of the Investigation of Bone Marrow Punctates During Typhoid Fever." Cand Med Sci, Saratov State Medical Inst, Min Health RSFSR, Saratov, 1955. (KL, No 14, Apr 55)

SO: Sum. No. 704, 2 Nov 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (16).

X Chr. of INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

USSR / Zooparasitology. Parasitic Worms. Helminths of G
Man.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 6, 1959, 24256.

Author : Kosmachevskiy, V. V., Bondareva, N. V., Savich,
T. Ye.

Inst : Belorussian Institute for the Advanced Training
of Physicians.

Title : Clinical and Epidemiological Peculiarities in
Belorussia.

Orig Pub: Sb. nauchn. rabot Belorussk. in-t usoversh.
vrachey, 1958, 1, 180-184.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

CATEGORY: Microbiology

REF. JOUR. Ref Zhur-Biologiya, No.4, 1959, No. 14879

AUTHOR: Bondareva, N.V.

TITLE: The Bacteriological Diagnosis of Typhoid Fever.

ORIG. PUB. Zdravookhr. Belorussii, 1958, No.4, 36-38

ABSTRACT: In 68 patients with typhoid and paratyphoid fever parallel studies were conducted on specimens obtained by puncture of the bone marrow and blood cultures at different intervals of the febrile periods and in the subfebrile period. Altogether there were 94 cultures of the bone marrow and 121 of the blood. With the seeding of minimal doses (0.1 - 0.2 ml) of the puncture specimens of bone marrow on solid nutrient medium the growth of the agents

CARD: 1/3

ADVISORY

ABS. JOUR. :

No. 14379

AUTHOR :

INST. :

TITLE :

ABSTRACT

: was more abundant than with the culturing of 5 - 10 ml of blood. A single culture of bone marrow gave better results than numerous cultures of the blood. The number of positive results from cultures of the bone marrow during all periods of the disease was almost double that of blood cultures. Bone marrow cultures with normal or subfebrile temperatures were especially valuable, since under these conditions there was quite a decrease

CARD:

2/3

COUNTRY USSR
CATEGORY Microbiology

ARS. JOUR. Ref Zhur-Biologiya, No.4, 1959, No. 14879

AUTHOR Bondareva, N.V.
INST.
TITLE

ORIG. PUB.

ABSTRACT : in the number of positive blood cultures. In
a number of cases the agents of typhoid-para-
typhoid diseases were isolated from the bone
marrow, while other methods of investigations
gave negative results.-- M.Ya. Boyarskaya

CARD: 3/3

KOSMACHEVSKIY, V.V.; BONDAREVA, N.V.; SAVICH, T.Ye.

Clinical aspects of Trichinella infection. Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. 27
no.4:492 J1-Ag '58. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Iz kafedry infektsionnykh bolezney Instituta usovershenstvovaniya
vrachey Belorusskoy SSR.

(TRICHINOSIS, case reports,
clin. course (Rus))

BONDAREVA, N.V.; KAPLAN, Z.A.; VILENCHIK, G.Yu.; KNYSH, I.N.

Clinical significance of antibiotic sensitivity tests for pathogenic organisms of infectious diseases using paper disks. Antibiotiki 5 no. 5:82-86 S-0 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Belorusskiy institut usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.
(ANTIBIOTICS)

BONDAREVA, N.V.; VENCHIKOVA, N.K.

Results of dispensary observation of convalescents following
infectious hepatitis. Zdrav. Belor. 6 no. 5:23-26 My '60.

(MIRA 13:10)

1. Iz kafedry infektsionnykh bolezney (ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti zaveduyushchego - dotsent N.V. Bondareva) Belorusskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachev i Minskoy infektsionnoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach Z.G. Alikina).

(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS)

BONDAREVA, Nadezhda Vasil'yevna; KRASIL'NIKOV, A.P., kand. med. nauk,
doks., nauchnyy red.; KAPRANOVA, N.V., red.; PSHONIK, B.M.,
red.; ZIMA, Ye.G., tekhn. red.

[Diseases transmitted to man by animals; an aid for students at
popular universities of health] Bolezni, peredaiushchiesia chelo-
veku ot zhiivotnykh; v pomoshch' slushateliu narodnykh universita-
tov zdorov'ia. Minsk, 1961. 22 p. (Obshchestvo po rasprostrane-
niyu politicheskikh i nauchnykh znani Belorusskoi SSR, no.25).
(MIRA 15:2)

(ANIMALS AS CARRIERS OF DISEASE)
(COMMUNICABLE DISEASES)

BONDAREVA, N.V.; EL'KINA, Yu.A. (Minsk)

Ulcerative colitis; survey of foreign literature. Klin.med. 39
no.2:17-23 F '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Iz kafedry infektsionnykh bolezney (i.o. zav. - dotsent N.V.
Bondreva) Belorusskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey
i kafedry infektsionnykh bolezney (zav. - prof. A.N. Filippovich)
Minskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(COLITIS)

BONDAREVA, N.V.; SOLOSHCHEVA, V.M.

Clinical aspects of influenza. Zdrav. Bel. 9 no.8:15-18 Ag'63
(MIRA 17:3)

1. Iz kafedry infektsionnykh bolezney Belorusskogo gosudarstvennogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachev (zav. - prof. M.N.Bessonova) i Minskoy infektsionnoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach Z.G. Alikina).

BEKHOV, I. I., BEKHOVA, E. Ya.

Synthetic glasses $\text{BaF}_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7$. Dokl. AN SSSR 165 no. 1:175-178 N
'65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Severo-vostochnyy kompleksnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR. Submitted March 15, 1965.

Transactions of the Sixth Conference (Cont.)

SOV/6371

58. Belyayev, Yu. K. "Ruled" Markov Processes and Their Application to Problems in the Theory of Reliability 309
59. Bobrov, A. A., and D. Z. Arov. Flows of Random Events Without Aftereffect 325
60. Bondareva, O. N. Existence of a Solution Coinciding With the Kernel in a Game of n Persons 337
61. Girsanov, I. V. Minimax Problems in the Theory of Diffusion Processes 339
62. Gnedenko, B. V., Yu. K. Belyayev, and I. N. Kovalenko. Basic Trends of Investigations in the Theory of Queues 341
63. Kovalenko, I. N. On a Method in the Theory of Queues 357
64. Kolchin, V. F. Some Problems in the Theory of Dynamic Games 358

Transactions of the 6th Conf. on Probability Theory and Mathematical Statistics and of the Symposium on Distributions in Infinite-Dimensional Spaces held in Vil'nyus, 5-10 Sep '60. Vil'nyus Gospolitizdat Lit SSR, 1962. 493 p. 2500 copies printed

BONDAREVA, O.N.

Theory of the core in an n-person game. Vest. LGU 17 no.13:
141-142 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

(Games, Theory of)

BONDAREVA, O.N.

Some theorems of the theory of -stability in cooperative
games. Dokl. AN SSSR 153 no.1:61-63 N '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Predstavleno akademikom P.S. Novikovym.

BONDAREVA, O.N. (Leningrad)

Some applications of linear programming methods to the theory of
cooperative games. Probl. kib. no.10:119-139 '63.

(MIRA 18:4)

BONDARENKO, P. G.

RT-1306 [Case of poisoning by so-called "oscillated roe"] Sluchai otravleniia tak
nazyvaemoi "zakachannoi ikroi".
Vestnik Obshchestvennoi Gigieny, Sudebnoi i Praktichaskoi Meditsiny, April: 325-329,
1898.

BONDAREVA, S.P.

Connection between the lipase of the liver and ascorbic acid. Ukr.
biokhim.zhur. 23 no.4:447-452 '51. (MLRA 9:9)

1. Kafedra meditsinskoy khimii Kirgizskogo meditsinskogo instituta,
Frunze i Otdel biokhimii Vsesoyuznogo instituta eksperimental'noy
endokrinologii, Moskva.

(ASCORBIC ACID) (LIPASE) (LIVER)

BORISOV, V.N.; BONDAREVA, S.T.

Toxinfection on fur farms in the Taymyr. Veterinariia 41 no.4:43-44
Ap '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sel'skogo khozyaystva Kraynego
Severa.

BONDAREVA, T. N.

"The Results of Utilizing Irritants in Definite Strengths to Study the Functional Condition of the Gastric Glands. (Experimental Study)." Cand Med Sci, Stalingrad State Medical Inst, Min of Health RSFSR, Stalingrad, 1954. (KL, No 9, Feb 55)

SO: Sum. No. 631, 26 Aug 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (14)

V.S. Syrokomskii and T.N. Pondereva. Cerimetric Method of determination of oxygen in water. P. 1194

The Ural State Univ.

SO: Factory Laboratory, No. 10, 1950

BONDAREVA, T. N.

Dissertation: "Investigation Into the Cerimetric Method of Analysis." Cand Chem Sci, Ural' State Univ., Sverdlovsk, 1953. (Referativnyy Zhurnal--Khimiya, Moscow, No 4, Feb 54)

SO: SUM 243, 19 Oct 54

USSR.

The potentiometric study of the precipitation of $Ce(IV)$ and $Ce(III)$ with respect to the effect of the pH of the solution on the oxidation-reduction potential of the system: $Ce^{IV} - Ce^{III}$. N. Bondareva and A. G. Stetsko.

1964 State Univ

S/153/60/003/003/013/036/XX
B016/B058

AUTHOR: Bondareva, T. N.

TITLE: Determination of Copper by Means of the Cerimetric Method

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Khimiya i
khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1960, Vol. 3, No. 3,
pp. 416 - 417

TEXT: The author criticizes the common calorimetric determination methods for copper (Refs. 1,2), as they either require expensive reagents or yield unreliable results. The elaboration of a volumetric determination method for small amounts of copper became possible by using dilute Ce (IV) solutions. The author used bismuth reducing agents as well as phenyl antranilic acid as indicator for the titration with 0.01 n-cerium sulfate solution. She established experimentally that copper may best be reduced from the bivalent state to the monovalent state in a 1 N HCl solution. In a H_2SO_4 solution, copper is then reduced to the metal. The author separately describes two modifications of her method: ✓

Card 1/2

Determination of Copper by Means of the
Gerimetric Method

S/153/60/003/003/013/036/XX
B016/B058

a) the copper determination in pure copper salts and b) in metallic nickel. She concludes from Tables 1 and 2 that these two variants of the method are sufficiently accurate and give satisfactory results. There are 2 tables and 2 non-Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A. M. Gor'kogo;
Kafedra analiticheskoy khimii (Ural State University
imeni A. M. Gor'kiy; Chair of Analytical Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: November 30, 1958

Card 2/2

SENCHURINA, T.N.; BARKOVSKIY, V.P.; VEKLYANOV, I.V.

Complex compounds of tetravalent cerium with sulfate ions.
Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR. 1965, 160, 127-129. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Ural'skiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Ger'tsogo.
Submitted July 10, 1965.

ACC NR:	AP6029848	(A)	JD/JG
AUTHOR:		Bondareva, T. N.; Shvarev, V. S.; Perkina, V. P.	
ORG:		Ural State University im. A.M. Gor'kiy (Ural'skiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)	
TITLE:		Photocalorimetric determination of cerium using phenylanthranilic acid	
SOURCE:		Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 32, no. 8, 1966, 907-909	
TOPIC TAGS:		colorimetric analysis, analytic chemistry, cerium, chemical composition, photochemistry	
ABSTRACT: A photocalorimetric method of determining cerium contents in lanthanum oxide is described in detail. The method utilizes the phenylanthranilic acid as a complexing agent. The Ce(IV): phenylanthranilic acid ratio in the complex is constant and equal to 3:2. The molar extinction coefficient of this complex is $15.4 \cdot 10^3$. In essence, the method consists of dissolving of the lanthanum oxide sample in H_2SO_4 at pH = 3 followed by cerium extraction with a mixed solution of sodium diethyldithiocarbamate in ethylacetate. The photocalorimetric determination of the complex was made with an FEK-N-57 spectrophotometer. It is claimed that the absolute accuracy of the analysis is equal to $1.6 \cdot 10^{-4}\%$ for samples containing 0.005% Ce and is equal to $1.2 \cdot 10^{-2}\%$ for samples containing 0.2% Ce. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 2 tables.			
SUB CODE:		07/ SUBM DATE: 00/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 002	
Card		1/1	
		UDC: 543.7	

ALFEROVA, L.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; BONDAREVA, T.N.; SHERSTNEVA, V.A., inzh.;
IVANSKAYA, L.N., inzh.; GUSHCHINA, L.I.

Amount of acid waters formed in the manufacture of fatty acids.
Masl.-zhir.prom. 29 no.11:40-43 N '63.

(MIRA 16:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut vodosnabzheniya, kanalizatsii, gidrotekhnicheskikh sooruzheniy i inzhenernoy gidrologii Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Alferova, Bondareva). 2. Volgodonskoy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo i proyektного instituta sinteticheskikh zhirozameniteley (for Sherstneva, Ivanskaya, Gushchina).

LUR'YE, Yu.Yu.; ALFEROVA, L.A.; BONDAREVA, T.N.

Separate determination of low-molecular fatty acids in waste waters. Zav. lab. 30 no.7:799-801 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut vodosnabzheniya, kanalizatsii, gidrotekhnicheskikh sooruzheniy i inzhenernoy gidrogeologii.

30199

S/080/61/034/011/012/020
D243/D301

18.8310

AUTHORS: Shataiov, A.Ya., and Bondareva, T.P.

TITLE: Electrochemical investigation of the passivation of zirconium in acid solutions

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 34, no. 11, 1961,
2487 - 2495

TEXT: The authors set out to study the passivation of zirconium in HCl and H₂SO₄ solutions of various concentrations and in the same solutions in the presence of an external anode current. The mechanism of this reaction is still disputed and in the introduction previous views are sketched. In the first instance the zirconium potential was measured by a ППТВ-1 (PPTV-1) potentiometer in a special vessel with passage of oxygen or hydrogen. A hydrogen. A hydrogen electrode, placed in the same solution, saturated with gaseous hydrogen and connected to the electrode cell by an electric switch served as the electrode of comparison. The e.m.f. of the circuit was the potential difference between the two electrodes.
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D243/D301

Electrochemical investigation of ...

To measure the zirconium electrode potential in oxygen or air the hydrogen electrode was placed in a separate vessel, through which hydrogen was passed. When an external current was applied an ordinary cell was used with an auxiliary platinum electrode, saturated copper sulphate composing the electrode of comparison. The capacity of the zirconium electrode and the intermediate resistance at the solution boundary were measured on a circuit illustrated. The bridge was fed from a 3G-10 (3G-10) generator using as zero an EO-7 (EO-7) electron oscillograph connected to a low frequency amplifier. The external polarizing current was fed to the cell from a high voltage rectifier. Two series of experiments were conducted in normal H_2SO_4 for 6-10 hours with continuous polarization at a current density of 40 and 133 $\mu A/cm^2$ with readings at 30 minute intervals. Measurements in 0.1-5 N acid solution were marked by considerable scatter and poor reproducibility, but certain regularities became nonetheless apparent. In H_2SO_4 solution the zirconium potential rose gradually to a constant level in 1-2 hours. In HCl the constant value was usually attained after 2-3 hours but the

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exact shape of the curve depended on whether oxygen or hydrogen was passing through the cell. With anode polarization in HCl solution the zirconium potential rose rapidly to a constant level independent of current density but varying slightly with acid concentration; in H_2SO_4 solution, studied over the 20 - 266 $\mu A/cm^2$ range, the potential rose continuously, the potentials in this case being dependent not on current density but the quantity of electricity. The passivating film formed was unaffected by H_2SO_4 . Simultaneously, there occurs a fall in zirconium anode capacity and a rise in intermediate resistance. The change in capacity is explained by the linear relationship between the increase in thickness of the ZrO_2 oxide film and time, as given by $l/C = \text{const} + \beta \cdot t$ (4), where β is the coefficient of proportionality, dependent on the growth rate of the oxide film. There are 8 figures, 2 tables and 14 references: 8 Soviet-bloc and 6 non-Soviet-bloc. The 4 most recent references to the English-language publication read as follows: A. Charlesby, Acta. Met., 1, 340, 1953; M. Karaghini, G.B. Adams, P. Van Rysselberghe, J. Electroch. Soc., 101, 400, 1954; Card 3/4

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Electrochemical investigation of ...

S/080/61/034/011/012/020
D243/D301

N. Hackerman, O.B. Cecil, J. Electroch. Soc., 101, 419, 1954; L.
Young. Trans. Faraday Soc., 55, 632, 1959. ✓

SUBMITTED: July 28, 1960

Card 4/4

198300

S/020/62/147/005/028/032
B101/B186

AUTHORS: Shatalov, A. Ya., Bondareva, T. P.

TITLE: Kinetics of anodic niobium oxidation

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 147, no. 5, 1962, 1137-1140.

TEXT: The change in time of the potential during niobium oxidation at a constant current density was measured in 1 N H_2SO_4 , H_3PO_4 , HNO_3 , and HCl . The linear function $d\Delta\phi/dt = (r/\sigma B_+)i \ln(i/\sigma I_0)$, where i is the current intensity, and r is the volume of oxide forming when one unit of a quantity of electricity passes through, is based on the equation $I = \sigma \cdot I_0 \exp(B_+ \cdot F)$ (1), of A. Güntherschulze and H. Betz (Zs. Phys., 92, 367 (1934)), where σ is the coefficient of roughness, I_0 and B_+ are constants depending on the type of electrolyte, and F is the field strength in the growing oxide film. The more precise equation $I = \sigma I_0 \exp[(B_+ + \alpha F)F]$ (4), based on experimental data, is suggested to

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Kinetics of anodic niobium oxidation

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replace Eq. 1. The constants of Eq. 4 are the following:

	$I_0, \mu\text{a}/\text{cm}^2$	$B_+ \cdot 10^6, \text{cm}/\text{v}$	$\alpha \cdot 10^{14}, (\text{cm} \cdot \text{v})^2$
in H_2SO_4	0.572	1.63	-9.74
in HCl	0.357	1.23	-5.20
in HNO_3	$8.0 \cdot 10^{-4}$	4.78	-37.7
in H_3PO_4	$7.53 \cdot 10^{-7}$	7.40	-54.0

It is assumed that the oxide layer is non-homogeneous, and that its looser parts dissolve again. A constant potential is reached when an equilibrium is established between dissolution and formation of the oxide layer. This potential, however, increases with the density of the anode current. Observations over 60 - 120 hrs showed that the potential of Nb in 1 N H_2SO_4 increases to almost 6v at $2.6 \mu\text{a}/\text{cm}^2$ and to almost 2 v at Card 2/3

Kinetics of anodic niobium oxidation

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0.5 $\mu\text{a}/\text{cm}^2$. Short-time potentiostatic measurements (6 hrs) of the dissolution rate yield too high values. The formation of oxide layers on insulated Nb electrodes was studied under the effect of self-dissolution. In HCl and H_2SO_4 , a change of the gas medium (H_2 , O_2 , or air) did not affect the oxidation rate. The local current decreased immediately to a fraction of a microampere. Conclusion: Nb oxidation in electrolyte solutions is mainly based on the reaction of Nb with H_2O . The electrolyte itself affects only the structure of the resulting oxide layer and the rate of its dissolution. There are 4 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Voronezhskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet
(Voronezh State University)

PRESENTED: July 5, 1962, by A. N. Frumkin, Academician

SUBMITTED: June 15, 1962

Card 3/3

BONDAREVA, T.P.; IVANOVA, V.A.

Fourth Coordination Conference of Soviet Micropaleontologists.
Paleot. zhur. no.3:132-134 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

BONDAREVA, T. P.

BONDAREVA, T. P. -- "The Foraminifera of the Chegan Formation in the Southern Portion of the Aral-Turgay Lowlands and Their Stratigraphic Significance." Min Higher Education USSR. Moscow Petroleum Inst imeni I. M. Gubkin, Chair of General Geology. Moscow, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Geologicomineralogical Sciences.)

SO: Knizhnaya letopis'. No. 4, Moscow, 1956

SEROVA, M.Ya.; BONDAREVA, T.P.

Development of miliolites in the Paleogene period in the Turgay
Gates. Biul.NOIP.Otd.geol.31 no.3:116-117 My-Je '56. (MLRA 9:12)
(Turgay Gates--Foraminifera, Fossil)